

NEW NATIONAL ERA
AND CITIZEN.

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LEWIS H. DOUGLASS Editor-in-Chief.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1873.

INDUCEMENTS.

Any one sending us \$2.50 will receive the NEW NATIONAL ERA AND CITIZEN and Wood's Monthly Magazine for one year, together with a beautiful chromo of the Yosemite Valley, or a fine photograph of either Frederick Douglass, Esq., or Toussaint L'Ouverture, as they may choose. This chromo is a fine copy of a piece of nature's grandest work, and is not presented in the usual limited style—its dimensions, 14x20 makes a picture of very desirable size.

Take Notice.

It having come to our notice that persons claiming to be stockholders in the NEW NATIONAL ERA AND CITIZEN Company, and to themselves the right to make collections of money due this corporation, respectfully give notice that none but authorized agents are recognized at this office. Some imagine that the editors of the paper are the proper parties to do business with. This is not so, their is a separate department. The business department is conducted by Frederick Douglass, Jr., who is secretary of the company.

This arrangement does not interfere with our friends securing and sending us subscribers, deducting twenty per cent. for so doing, but has reference to collections for job-work, advertising, &c. LEWIS H. DOUGLASS, President.

Rates of Postage.

For the information and convenience of our readers, we publish the following abstract of the postal laws of the United States. We advise our readers to cut this out and preserve it for reference:

Postal cards, one cent each, go without further charge to all parts of the country.
All letters to all parts of the United States, three cents per half ounce.
Local, or "drop" letters, that is for the city or town where deposited, two cents if delivered by carriers, and one cent if there is no carrier system.
For newspapers and magazines, regularly issued and sent to regular subscribers, the following rates per quarter of three months, payable in advance at the office where received:
Dailies..... 35 cents.
Six times a week..... 30 "
Tri-weeklies..... 15 "
Semi-weeklies..... 10 "
Weeklies..... 5 "
Semi-monthlies, not over 4 oz..... 6 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz..... 3 "
Quarterlies, not over 4 oz..... 1 "

Our Delay.

We have been delayed in our issue this week because of a "strike" on the part of some of our employees. The difficulty having been adjusted we will endeavor to be "on time" in the future.

To Our Subscribers and Friends.

Our patrons—owing to the panic—have not been as prompt in their payments as otherwise they would have been; "money is scarce and I can do nothing for you to-day" has been the response to our collectors and agents everywhere. Many of our subscribers are in arrears whom we hope will pay attention to the notices sent to them and make early response.

If the NEW NATIONAL ERA AND CITIZEN Company had for its sole object making money, and did not—as it does—stand up for a principle upon which rests the happiness and prosperity of a race and brings the nation nearer to perfection in humanity, civilization and justice, then it would be a matter of no real importance to any but the owners whether it lives through these troublous times or goes the way of all enterprises that meet with misfortune.

We publish this paper in the interest of our race; we do it at no little personal sacrifice pecuniarily. It is not without influence and can be made much more useful by extended circulation. It should have the support of every young colored man and woman whose wish is for the elevation of the race with which they are identified. We have rising young graduates from colleges and universities, who certainly are sufficiently educated to know the importance of, and necessity for, a journal of ability published by colored men in this country; we have a number of cultivated ladies and gentlemen who also ought to be able to comprehend the importance of having some journal published by members of their race and in its interests. Some there are, among us, who care for a journal only to the extent that it benefits them personally, and when they find their own private ends and aims not allowed to be served to the detriment of the cause and principles for which we contend they do their utmost to overthrow us and to cry down our undertaking. Ambitions and conceited men especially find fault with us for not putting them into importance, or for not allowing them to put themselves at the expense of other and more worthy men. This is one of the difficulties with which we have to contend, but if we have the cordial support of the sober minded and earnest colored people and friends of human progress we can continue the publication of a journal that we feel has been, and is still, capable of doing much good. We therefore, confidently hope that the friends of Equal Rights will assist us in this enterprise of publishing a weekly journal in the interest not only of our race but for the advocacy of principles, the triumph of which will be a blessing as well as an honor to the nation.

The Reply of Welles to Adams

The *Galaxy* for November contains the second article from the pen of Hon. Gideon Welles reviewing the official activity of Mr. Lincoln as well as of Mr. Seward, and their relation towards each other during the late war. Both these articles have been called forth by the memorial address of Hon. Chas. Francis Adams on Mr. Lincoln and to correct the erroneous impressions which that address is apt to produce. Mr. Adams, it will be remembered, not only extolled Mr. Seward as one of the greatest statesmen of

all times, but he claimed for him almost exclusively the merit of saving and preserving the Union, while, according to Mr. Adams, he was so self-sacrificing and unostentatious as to give magnanimously all the credit and honor justly due to him, to the President, who is represented as a man with "a mind not opened to the nature of the crisis," deficient in intellect, irresolute and destitute of executive and administrative talent. This disparagement of Mr. Lincoln could not fail to provoke indignation and Mr. Adams was justly criticised for it; yet most severely by Mr. Welles who, through his position as a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet is able to speak from his own experience and the knowledge of facts not accessible to the uninitiated. In his former article Mr. Welles gave a review of Mr. Seward's earlier political career as a Whig, his association with Mr. Thurlow Weed, his attitude in the Presidential election of 1850, showing him to have been a man of expedients rather than of principle, a politician rather than a statesman. The second article treats particularly of Mr. Seward's career as Secretary of State under Mr. Lincoln, and discloses some highly interesting details in the secret history of the administration, which reflect anything but favorably on Mr. Seward. Mr. Lincoln is vindicated as the patriotic, earnest, clear-sighted man that he was, and as he lives in the memory of those who knew him best, the man, who in his plain, unassuming way yet was the head and soul of the administration, the leading spirit of the Cabinet. Mr. Seward, on the contrary, appears much given to intrigue, pusillanimous in his policy, full of a desire to be always in the foreground, and to reap even honor due to others, and possessed of such an inordinate love of power that frequently in highly critical moments he would act arbitrarily without the advice and knowledge of the President, and of his colleagues and even so far transcend his powers as to meddle with the business of the other Departments, contract their measures and issue orders to their subordinates. It is true that the present has always the advantage over the absent, the living over the dead, and it would by no means be strange if Mr. Welles with an earnest desire to be strictly truthful should be somewhat partial when discussing events in which he took an active part himself, but the picture he draws of Mr. Seward is in every feature so exactly like the man as he discloses himself especially in the later part of his career, and he brings, moreover, such heavy documentary evidence for his most important statements that no room is left to doubt his fairness and justice. The evidence most damaging to Mr. Seward refers to his course during the early stages of the rebellion, previous to the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and leaves no doubt that he not only counteracted and thwarted every measure for the object of reinforcing and provisioning Fort Sumter, but actually had an understanding with the southern leaders, had pledged his faith to use all his influence against coercion, and consequently opposed to the last almost every energetic step proposed either by the President or any other of his advisers.

Charity might suggest that Mr. Seward had no correct idea of the magnitude and significance of the contest, and imagined to avert it by concessions and conciliatory measures. His prediction that the war would be ended in ninety days seems to confirm this interpretation, which although vindicting his sincerity and honesty, would strip him completely of the luster of statesmanship with which Mr. Adams has endeavored to surround him, and show him to have been singularly deficient in judgment and sagacity, consequently unfit for the responsible position he occupied. But even this more friendly view of the case is contradicted by Mr. Seward's course under Andrew Johnson, whom he followed through thick and thin towards the treasonable object of delivering the country into the hands of the rebels and copperheads. At that time Mr. Seward could no longer entertain any illusions; yet he conjointly with Mr. Chase used all his influence to shield that individual from his well-deserved deserts and to avert conviction in the impeachment trial. Indeed, everything in the communication of Mr. Welles serves to strengthen the opinion that Mr. Seward whose virtue was no more proof against the temptation of the Presidential chair than that of any other American politician, entertained a grudge against the Republican party, because it had failed, and very wisely, to tender him the nomination in 1860. If in his chagrin and mortification he did not deliberately set out on the task to undermine the party, at least he did not hesitate to sacrifice it for the object of promoting his own ambitious plans and to ingratiate himself with the Democrats, with a view to obtain from their hands the honors which the Republicans had not seen fit to bestow on him.

The Pathway of Success.

How shall Africa arise, for she is small? How, let us ask, has the white man arisen? Emerson says, "It took many generations of washing and combing to make of the Norseman most excellent Knights of the Bath and Garter." The secret of the English man's success—a success which consecrated the subsequent glories of American nationality—consisted in the facts, that knighthood among the Anglo-Saxons was a possibility. If an Anglo-Saxon was true, brave, and devoted, if he believed in the honor of men and the virtue of women, and risked his life upon the strength of his faith, he became an object of honor, and a subject of praise among the men he elevated, and the women he protected. But with us, the greatest possibilities are snatched over by the feeblest doubts, and "resolution loses the name of action."

Individually, we have learned to distrust our own abilities, and in consequence, we give credence to the popular depreciation which denies the possession of abilities to our race. If any man succeeds among us, we are prone to refer his success to the countenance, the assistance or the patronage of those who have gained our reverence by what we have been led to regard as prescriptive right. And yet, if any man among us fails, his faults are held to be inherent in himself, and not the miserable bequest of a life of oppression. If we gain honors, they are credited to other agencies; if we fail to get them, we, alone, are held responsible.

What is the fault here, and what the remedy? First of all, we despise the day of small things among ourselves. It is difficult to find one of our own people who will judge his fellows from the standpoint of impartial criticism. Permitted, the wide range which takes in white men like Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, Abraham Lincoln, and John Brown, we elect ourselves as judges, and appeal to standards of judgment involving conditions which make us more ridiculous in our criticism than the failures among our people which we attempt to point out and denounce.

It seems not to be understood that the first condition of manhood among colored men is for us to respect our own color. Not that a man is the better for being black, but since God has made him black, each man bearing that color ought to believe he is no worse for it. Half of the depreciation of black people is individual, and the other half is gregarious. Too many of us first learn to hate ourselves in the looking-glass, and then find it natural to end by hating every counterpart of our own image presented to the natural eye; and yet, after all, this is but a trick of education. Did we honestly believe, in the fatherhood of God, we should believe more easily in the brotherhood of man. Could we trust divine Providence, we should the more easily trust ourselves. Could we forget our past degradation, we would the more easily be taught the certainty of our future elevation.

The pathway of success, therefore, lies in a more careful study of what we may do for ourselves.

By all means cherish gratitude towards those who have deserved it, cultivate friendship for those who have been true and faithful to the friends who are leading forward to higher aims and nobler achievements, but withal, let us trust in ourselves. While we should not go out of our way to find a black man, let us not go out of our way to shun him. If we give credit to those who have led us for the acquired intelligence which has bettered our lot, let us not turn away from those of our own race who may help us to the same thing if we honor them by the confidence and support which would aid them in doing for us in the future what our white friends have done in the past. In the South we have large possibilities. It is our fault alone if we do not utilize them.

If we do our duty to ourselves, it will not be long till others will do their duty toward us. Let us cherish the feelings of self-respect, cultivate the habits of self-reliance, and the greatness of our success will be equal to the greatness of our number in that part of the country where God has cast our lot on the continent.

There we have men of wealth, let us crush the envy against them, which either forces them to remain in private life out of simple self-respect, or which harasses them with continual charges of making money out of colored people if they have the public spirit to seek and obtain office. Let not the laws of success find in us a desire to reverse the order of its reward simply because the man who obeys these laws happens to be colored, wealth brings leisure, culture of some kind, generally follows leisure, and here, as elsewhere, knowledge becomes power. Capital is always more enterprising than labor, because the owner of capital has time and brains to find new fields of industry and new forms of activity. When capital is found among colored men, let us not quarrel with them because they have more than their fellows. Suppose the capitalist thinks himself above his less fortunate brother. Let him do so; we certainly cannot make him think more of us poor men by withholding our confidence from him, and by so doing, make him realize that we hate in a colored man the qualities and possessions which we honor in the whites. We need the alliance of our own capitalists, for the reason that they, with us, can feel and understand the keenness of that proscription, and neglect which leaves our boys out of workshops when trades are to be learned, and out of counting-houses where fortunes are to be made, and out of places of honor and trust by which the whole race is to be educated and elevated.

Capital among our people is never without its reward among the whites. The business world could not afford to ignore Stephen Smith. His stocks gave him a vote among men of business. His votes involved his presence among them, while among them he could but profit in learning the secrets of commercial success, and those secrets gave him a leverage to raise a mountain of prejudice off his race.

If, therefore, we shall be as faithful to ourselves as even our worst enemies expect us to be in honoring success of every kind, we shall take the first step in the pathway of success. The first step honestly and boldly taken will lead to many another which, in the end, will bring us to the goal which the Almighty set for us.

Breaking P. H. Rings.

The recent elections in Iowa, according to correspondents writing from that State, was decided almost exclusively upon local issues, and was mainly a "charge along the whole line" upon the rings which are said to have existed in almost every county in the State. As the Republicans had control of nearly all of them, they have been the greatest sufferers from this war upon rings, having lost several counties in the contest. As an illustration of the spirit which controlled the elections, in Grundy county the fight was a Rail Road ring; in Warren it was between the county seat and the country; Guthrie between the Grangers and Anti-Grangers &c. has Senator West, of Henry county, been the leader of the grangers in the Legislature ever since the grangers were established, nor has he ever done anything to forfeit their regard or confidence. A strong man in the Senate, an active patron, and a man of stanch integrity, he was defeated by grange votes. In another county, where a railway was being built, the grange voted almost unanimously with the railway party, endeavoring to defeat one of their own number. In these incongruities, unpleasant as they may appear, lies the future hope of the Patrons, for they show that there is no reasonable hope of making the organization a political party.

The First Fruits of the Ohio Election.

As everybody said they would, the Democracy have received with the wildest delight their partial victory in Ohio, and have taken new courage, and exhibit new boldness all over the country. Learning nothing from past experience, when they achieved similar victories on temporary issues they seem to imagine themselves almost in literally possession of the government, and doing some acts that will show the people what they have to expect should that disloyal party again get into power. Some of the more courageous of them are already pushing "petticoat Allen" forward for President in 1876, on the strength of his recent success in Ohio. And in various quarters they are throwing off the disguise under which they have attempted to win a portion of the colored vote, and are showing the deadly hatred they really feel for the negro. Amongst others who have shown there true colors under the inspiration caused by Allen's election, is the *Springfield Illinois Register*, a short time ago, in flaming type, indicating both disgust and alarm, raised a noisy cry against the admission of colored children in the public schools of the city. It announces, with evident feelings of horror that eighteen colored children had been already admitted, and exclaims that this "is a shameful outrage, and shows the worthlessness of our boasted school system. If this is to be the workings of free schools, the sooner the entire system is wiped off the statute books the better." The spots on the leopard have only been covered up while some innocent people imagined they had been changed. But as an exchange states the swallowing of William Allen has driven them out as a dose of red pepper would the measles and the old Adams is once more revealed. To think that "biggers" should aspire to seats in the public schools—free schools! The idea is an insult to every home-bred Democrat in the land. But let not the *Register* despair. The "outrage" may not be beyond redress. It shall not be if there is any merit left in the name of William Allen.

The Source of English Poverty.

Charles Bradlaugh, the famous English agitator and reformer now in this country, stated in his lecture in Boston a few days ago as one of the grievances of the English working people, that the 32,000,000 acres of uncultivated land in England, 15,000,000 of it was capable of being cultivated with profit. But it was owned by the nobility of the kingdom, as parks, and descended from father to son from generation to generation. This is equal to the territory of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island together, and would support a population of more than four millions if divided among the people. One hundred and sixty families, he states, own one half of all England. No wonder the great mass of the people are poor, and are seeking every opportunity to escape to a land where they need not, and will not be ground down by a privileged class, and where the soil is not monopolized by a titled aristocracy.

A Doleful Sound From Ex-Moses.

His ex-acclaimed ex-celency, the illustrious ex-Moses, some times known as Andy Johnson, delivered a doleful speech in this city the other evening. Judging from the tone of it the old Greenville tailor and patriot is terribly alarmed for the safety of the country. Censalism has seized fast hold of his poor old brain, and he is perfectly sure his beloved country is on the very brink of ruin. His liberties have already been destroyed, and everything else worth living for, President Grant has taken from the people. Nothing can save even the broken fragments of the nation but the extinction of Congress, and the selection of some "wise prince" to rule the country. He mildly hints that he would accept a crown if the people, when aroused of their danger, if that time ever comes, shall see fit to place it on his head. The Ex-President is in a bad way evidently, and very much frightened, or else the loss of his depositions, and Judge Holt's letter in regard to the execution of Mrs. Surrat, has quite turned his head.

The *Springfield Republican* is ungrateful. The Democracy cordially united a year ago, with it in its vulgar war upon Gen. Grant and its attempt to defeat his election. But then it still continues its assault upon Grant and the Republican party, it has become disgusted with the Democracy, and loses no opportunity to give it a stab. A few days ago, referring to the address of the Democratic Central Committee of New York, it seemingly says the most interesting thing about it, is not the assurance that a full vote means a glorious success, but the fact that it contains a quotation from the Sacred Scriptures. In the case of the New York Democracy, this is a novel, and we should say, an alarming symptom.

Drawing in the Colored Schools.

Among the cheering evidences of progress in our colored schools may be mentioned, with unqualified commendation, the introduction of a system of drawing.

This useful branch of learning has until lately been considered as belonging only to those who intended to make a living by it, as painters, sculptors or sketchers, or else it has been held to be a mere accomplishment, which a young lady might adorn the frontispiece of her album, or caricature the features of some unacceptable suitor, and yet a moment's reflection will show that the mastery of the science and art of lines lies at the very foundation of success in many useful trades, and quite often becomes the means of crowning other than artists with enduring reputations. The mechanic, the manufacturer, the civil engineer all have need of this most useful acquirement, and if the pupils of our public schools come forth from even tolerably in the common education they receive, it will add one more to the many chances of entering upon some trade or profession which will aid in lifting our young people above the dead level of mere clerical occupations.

People do not hesitate to have a child taught the art of writing upon the plea that it is not expected that it will become an author. It is sufficient to know that, though it never becomes an author, it will at least know how to write, and to understand that without acquiring the art of writing it never can become an author. Upon like principles none should begrudge their children the time they give to the science and art of drawing during the course of their public instruction, since if they do not become artists in the technical sense they at least secure an acquirement, by which they can the more thoroughly appreciate art; while should they develop a talent for painting, or sketches they will already have conquered many difficulties in the pathway of their professions by that training of the nerves and education of the eye and quickening of the fancy which will have grown out of their common school studies, of the art of drawing.

The person who can put upon paper the artistic conceptions of their own minds, have the great advantage of knowing exactly what they think or conceive as to shapes and forms, while those latter when demonstrated to the sight become aids to quicken, more accurate, and more perfect invention. All things being equal, that man will secure the confidence of his apothecary more readily, who can make himself perfectly understood; and the power to make oneself understood is a tremendous agency in helping other people to understand themselves. If the carpenter can draw a plan of a house, manufacturer a plan of his machinery, the merchant give a pattern of his material, each so far, has the advantage of his rival who is destitute of such an accomplishment, is therefore so far ahead in the race for success.

But there is another aspect in which the art of drawing becomes a blessing to those who master it. In the uncultivated mind the power of imagination is always stronger

than the other faculties, and it is likely to run wild in gross conceptions which awaken unhealthy desires. By such persons the difficulty of doing great things in art is greatly understood, and the ease of avoiding great blunders scarcely at all understood. Any training, therefore, which arrests the aimless roving of the fancy and ties it down to a realization of its conceptions through the aid of the eye and the nerves go far, very far, towards repressing feelings and appetites of an evil tendency. In fact, any art is refining; first, because the study of it requires time and tends to habits of industry; then because when the mind is filled with that it drives out less useful thoughts, plans and purposes, but above all on account of the fact that a conscious ability to do something which may be needed and paid for by others gives a sense of independence, and a spirit of energy likely to produce a good member of society.

We say nothing here and now about foundation which such an acquirement as drawing may lay for the development of some embryo Landseer, Powers or Nast from our race, though of course these all lie within the scope of possibility. We have Edmonia Lewis who made a surprising start for her age and opportunities. We have Gerrit S. Loguen, whose talent seems to have taken upon it a bloom of genius in portrait drawing, and others we could mention, but in the matter of art it may be said that we have scarcely made a start yet.

We find ourselves particularly pleased to commend the system adopted here, because from the beginning the idea of invention takes possession of the peoples' mind. The hard work of merely copying is discarded and the fresh and joyous exercise of the fancy is allowed full play.

Hon. P. R. S. Pinchback.

On the 21st inst. Senator Pinchback addressed a large and intelligent audience at Indianapolis, Indiana. We take the following from the *Indianapolis Journal* of the 23d inst.:

"The address of Governor Pinchback of Louisiana, was listened to last night by a large and intelligent audience, composed chiefly of colored persons, but including quite a number of prominent white citizens. The views of the speaker on the status of the colored race in this country, and particularly of their condition and progress in Louisiana were given in a manner that showed him to be a shrewd observer, a close thinker, and a natural born orator. We regret that the pressure on our columns prevents us from publishing a verbatim report of the address, but we give elsewhere a very fair abstract."

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted: *Resolved*, That we recognize in Senator Pinchback a proper representative of our race, and that in his success in securing a recognition of his right to a seat in the United States Senate we find another obligation to add to the many which we owe to the Republican party."

Resolved, That the executive ability displayed while Governor of Louisiana favorably compares with any of his predecessors, and it further demonstrates that we are capable of self government, and that we can govern as well as being governed, and can speak for him a bright future in the Senate; and be it further

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly ask Congress to pass the supplementary bill, and then reconstruction will be complete.

Governor Pinchback spoke with much freedom, and in a pleasant voice, and with the confident air of one accustomed to addressing assemblies of all classes. His address last evening was decidedly entertaining as a literary and elevatory effort alone, and when considered in that light, as well as for its intrinsic worth, its effect upon his hearers can be imagined. Governor Pinchback will remain in the city for a day or two, the guest of J. S. Hinton."

New Publications.

LITTLETON'S MAGAZINE for November contains, among other seasons and attractive articles, a sparkling description of London, who divides these festivities into the public, the semi-public, and the private ball, and sketches in a graphic and piquant style specimens of each variety, such as a subscription ball at St. James' Hall, a Lord Mayor's ball at the Mansion House, a ball given at the Inns of Court by the Barristers' Volunteer Corps, popularly known as the "Devil's Own," and the usual fashionable entertainment which turns night into day and keeps the carriages whirling through the streets and to West End from midnight till dawn. A story which can hardly fail to attract general notice is entitled the "Livelies." The writer, Mrs. Sarah Winter Kellogg, author of "Her Chance," "Mr. Twitcheell's Inventions," etc., was a sufferer by the Chicago fire, and has here woven into a thread of a most entertaining story a striking and thoroughly realistic narrative of her experience during the great conflagration, and the scenes, both pathetic and ludicrous, that came under her observation. There is another long installment of Mr. Black's popular novel, "A Princess of Thule," which gains in interest with each succeeding number, while it is the only serial of the year in which the charm of an exquisite style heightens the attractions of a well-constructed story and finely developed characters. The "New Hyperion," with its spirited descriptions and quaint artistic embellishments, is also carried forward another step, leading the hero in new embarrassments. Another installment of the second of a series of "Sketches of Eastern Travel," by different writers, the present number being an interesting account of Batavia, the capital of the island of Java, with its variegated population, its interesting streets and canals, and its tropical foliage and fruits. Under the title of "A Strayed Singer," Miss Kate Hillard gives a well-written paper sketching the career and analyzing the writings of Thomas Lovell Beddoes, a poet of the Elizabethan type, but belonging to the nineteenth century, and though little known to general readers, ranked by critics among writers of a rare and peculiar genius. "Oron," from the French of George Sand, is a Venetian story, characterized by the brilliant imagination and rich word-painting in which its author is unsurpassed. A lively article on the life of Wright gives a very agreeable picture of the renowned "Calendrier," with its charming scenery and genial climate, and describes the former residence of Tennessee, from which he was driven by the intrusion of his admirers, the present abode of Miss Sewall, the cottage once inhabited by the famous "Dairymaid's Daughter," and other objects of interest. Several pleasing poems by Miss Lazarus and others, the usual attractive variety of the "Monthly Gossip," and some keenly-written critical notices, complete a number which exhibits the best qualities of magazine literature, while promising entertainment for readers of every class.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for November, 1873, contains Gunnar, a Norse romance, H. H. Boyesen, The Home-Life of Salmon Port Chase, Demarest Lloyd; The Song-Sparrow, a poem, Clara Thaxter; Little

Fountain of Sakanoshima, E. H. House; The God of Pearl, a poem, Ellen Francis Terry; Interesting People whom I met in London, Robert Dale Owen; The Returner, a poem, H. E. Warner; Honest John Vane, J. W. DeForest; The Railroads and the Farmer, W. M. Grosvenor; "Marjorie Daw," a poem, Eunice E. Comstock; Mr. DeForest's Novels, Clarence Gordon; Recent Literature, Art, Music, Politics.

The first number of *St. Nicholas* has just been issued. Pictorially, it is one of the most beautiful magazines in the country, being enriched by designs from the pencils of Miss Hallock, Sol Eytinge, Miss Lydward, Shepard, Stephens, Bolles, Beard, and others.

The reading matter is varied and bright. There are thirty-three articles, some for the very little ones, some for the oldest of young people, and some for everyone between. We find in its broad, well-printed pages, poems by William Cullen Bryant, Celia Thaxter, Lucy Larcom, and others. There is a capital human-fairy sketch by Rebecca Harding Davis. Donald G. Mitchell contributes a characteristic article, entitled "Who Wrote the Arabian Nights?" and the first chapters of a serial story by Frank R. Stockton are given. A salutatory by the conductor, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, is sure to reach the heart of every child-reader—and the hearts of their fathers and mothers as well. Among the stories we find a charmingly-told account of a fairy's visit to a bee-hive, by Annie Moore; an exceedingly funny little story by Margaret Eytinge, and lively tales by Paul Fort and J. S. Stacy. Lucetta P. Hale tells the adventures of a doll, Noah Brooks has a capital article for boys, called "Hy the Sea," and Olive Thorne talks about a certain "Old-Fashioned Hat."

There are also interesting descriptions of zebras, passenger-pigeons, the curious inhabitants of the Farallone Islands, and the Pine Indians, besides bright little "Jingles" and a whole page in large type for little children with *lullabies*. "We must not forget to mention as an admirable feature a short story in German for the benefit of youngsters who are learning that language. A similar French story is announced for the next number. Then "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," a curious fellow who is full of little bits of wit and wisdom, holds forth most entertainingly, and there are capital notices of juvenile books, intended for those who will read the books, and a puzzle department that will certainly sharpen the wits of the youngsters.

"Peters' Musical Monthly," No. 75, for November, is to hand, and contains its usual amount of fine songs, choruses, and instrumental piano music. This work is printed from full size music plates, and gives every month several songs, Duets, Choruses, and Piano Pieces, to the amount of at least \$4; and yet all the Publisher asks is the modest sum of 20 cents per copy. Those fond of Music can save money by sending 20 cents for the November number. Address, J. L. PETERS 559 Broadway, New-York.

Woman's Suffrage.

The American Woman Suffrage Association held a very successful Anniversary and Annual meeting in New York and Brooklyn, Oct. 13 and 14. The convention was large. The proceedings were spirited and harmonious. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Col. T. Wentworth Higginson presided and made the opening address. Letters endorsing the movement were read from Hon. Geo. Wm. Curtis, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Lydia Maria Child, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Louisa M. Alcott and others. Eighty-six delegates were present, representing organized societies in fourteen States and Territories. The annual report shows that Woman Suffrage is established and works well in Wyoming and Utah, that it was under discussion last winter, in 21 State Legislatures, and received a majority vote in those of Maine, Iowa and Michigan. Written reports were read from 17 States. Julia Ward Howe was elected President for the ensuing year; Lucy Stone, Chairman Executive Committee. Among the Vice Presidents at Large are Vice President Henry Wilson, Hon. Geo. Wm. Curtis, Senator Sargent, Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Col. Higginson. The resolutions adopted are as follows:

Resolved, That the primary aim of the American Woman Suffrage Association is to secure the ballot for woman; while it includes, in its general aim, the establishment of her equality of rights in all directions.

Resolved, That one-half of the adult population of the United States who are legally entitled to hold property, who are assessed for taxes and punishable for crime, and whose interest in the Commonwealth is in no respect less than that of the other half, should not be deprived of an equal voice in the government.

Resolved, That a government of the people must be a government composed equally of men and women, inasmuch as the equal co-operation of the sexes is essential alike to a happy home, a refined society, a Christian church and a Republican State.

Resolved, That our present political system is not fairly representative, even of men, being largely controlled in the primary meetings by rings of trading politician intent on private gain; that political reform must ensue a more general interest on the part of the people in the management of public business; and that this would be greatly promoted by combining the social sympathy and co-operation of women in the primary meetings, at the polls, and in the halls of legislation.

Resolved, That we advise the friends of Woman Suffrage in every locality to promote the movement morally and politically, by organizing local societies, for circulating tracts and newspapers, for holding public meetings, and especially for helping to elect the friends of Suffrage and defeat its enemies.

Resolved, That the Woman Suffrage Movement, like every other reform of the Age, demands the loss and honors the memory of its most powerful advocate John Stuart Mill.

PRESIDENT GRANT will be 62, April 27, 1874; John C. Breckinridge was 54, January 16, 1874; N. P. Banks, 57, 30th January, 1873; Henry Wilson, 61, February 16, 1874; John Fremont, 60, 21 st January 1873; Samuel Cameron, 74; Horatio Seymour, 62; Alexander H. Stephens, 64, Oct. 1873; Leonard Meyer, 46, November 13, 1873; A. C. Harner, 48, August 8, 1873; Charles O.'Neill, 62, March 21, 1873; George W. Williams, Attorney General United States, 50, March 26, 1874; Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, 56, J. A. Crawford, Postmaster General, 43, November 18, 1873; Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, 65; Beverly Johnson, 77, May 26, 1873.

A Bad Practice.

Among the several defects in our banking system brought to light by the present derangement, is that of paying interest on individual deposits and not on the balance. It is known to business men that in the summer months, after the crops have gone forward, and there is little demand for money in the West and South, the Western and Southern banks send a portion of their money to New York to be deposited, and that it is carried at the rate of four per cent. The money is placed there subject to call, and is liable to be drawn out at any moment. Practically, however, it is left on deposit for three months, until grain shipments and packing operations begin to slacken, and then it is sent back to the South, when it is drawn back to the West and South to assist in this business. On the 13th of June last, these balances in New York belonging to interior banks amounted to \$85,400,000, of which \$67,288,000 was the national currency and \$18,112,000 in State bank notes and bankers' drafts. In June of the preceding year, they amounted to \$92,700,000, of which \$76,000,000 was due to national banks and \$16,700,000 to State banks and bankers. It is probable that the average sum is about \$80,000,000, and that it is carried in New York, but deposited in New York, for the profit of the 4 per cent interest on it, which the New York banks offer to pay. A queer feature of the business is that those balances in New York are regarded and reported as part of the reserve of the interior banks, though they belong to other banks, as part of the fund which they are required to keep always on hand to protect their depositors and note-holders. The experience of the last three weeks has proved pretty conclusively that money deposited in New York banks is not on deposit, but is loaned to the interior bank wants it. If the New York banks pay four to five per cent on it, they must put it to some use to make it earn that rate and something over. What is done with it? It is loaned out on call, at seven per cent, to brokers and stock dealers, and to plain words, to speculators in stocks. These parties are, in the main, men of good credit, who manage, in good times, to make another three or four per cent on the money borrowed, and in bad times, to lose it. But while everything goes well in fair weather, nearly everything goes ill in bad weather. The chief cause of the suspension and the consequent failure of the great Union Trust Company of New York, was the failure of a Vanderbilt loan, which the Union Trust Company had loaned them on. The panic caught Vanderbilt in a tight place, and to save himself and the stocks which he had loaned, he had to allow the Union Trust Company to go to ruin. It is the opinion of some of the Western bankers, that had the Union Trust Company been loaned to them on call, they would have been able to save themselves. The Union Trust Company and Chase & Co. came two months earlier, when the Western and Southern balances in New York were heavier, it would have done twice as much damage to the West as it really did. The Union Trust Company failed in the middle of September, to purchase crops with, and there was only a comparatively small portion of them caught in the New York trap when it fell. The difference to the interior banks between a suspension in New York on the 15th of September, and a suspension on the 15th of July, would have been \$100,000,000.

What the interior banks and business men need is a safe-depositary for their unemployed money rather than interest on it. It is a very agreeable thing to draw four to five per cent interest on money which is doing nothing and vicious practice to pay it. A bank may safely pay interest on time deposits, because it knows what it is doing; but money deposited with a bank on call, and loaned out by it on call, is separated, two moves from the owner, and has to pass through two hands before it reaches the man who wants it. The custom of the New York banks is to loan the bulk of their deposits on call, in nine cases out of ten this is perfectly safe, but in the tenth case it may be disastrous, through a panic which creates a sudden demand for cash, and the result is the loss of the strength of a chain is its weakest link, so the test of the merit of a bank is the contingency in which it encounters its greatest danger.